

PROSCRIPTION.

From the Bytown Packet. We bear a great deal of talk lately about "Reform Proscription" from Mr. Gwyn and other office-holders and politicians like him, who are "anxious to strike." The cry is raised just now, of course, by those most expert expedient-proceeding men and "Dodge" of the artful Tories for the purpose of shielding themselves from the Reform Government from its strict line of duty to itself and the country. Advantage has been taken by the Tories—the first opportunity—to raise this "hark off" cry, that of the dismissal of Ferres from the Office of Inspector of Licenses for the District of Montreal. The office from which Mr. Ferres has earned his dismissal is of all others in the country, the most non-political, for by an Act of Parliament, Collectors of the Revenue are even prohibited from voting—which, of course, implies an abstinence from all interference in politics of the country. Mr. Ferres, notwithstanding, it appears, is a very active—perhaps one of the most active of Tory partisans; and made himself peculiarly obnoxious, even offensively odious, during the recent elections in Lower Canada, and particularly so in the county of Shefford, against the Reform Candidate—Mr. Drummond. Regarding this dismissional notice, as we said before, is being made by our Tory office-holders, who, no doubt, feel that they deserve similar treatment from Reformers for conduct on their part which though not so openly manifested as that of Ferres was equally if not more obstructive to the principles of Reform and Progress.

Let us now cite one instance of what Tories did in this obscure quarter when they had the power. On the 23rd of January, 1845, a certain letter was written to G. B. Lyon, Esq., Barrister of this place, then resident Agent for the sale of Crown Lands in the District of Dalhousie, by the Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands, Mr. Bouthillier, which letter was concluded as follows:—

OFFICE OF CROWN LANDS, Montreal, January 23rd, 1845. Although I continue to address you as Agent, you are, I presume, aware that measures are in progress to name another person in your place; but I cannot state the precise time of his appointment. I remain your obedient servant, T. BOUTHILLIER.

G. B. Lyon, Esq., Bytown. The first part of the letter of which the foregoing is the conclusion, refers to a report of Mr. Lyon in his capacity as Agent for Crown Lands, regarding the lands of a private party, which report is approved of and acted upon by the Commission; but as it has no bearing on the point under consideration, we refrain from publishing it. The foregoing quoted paragraph drew from Mr. Lyon the following letter:—

Dal. Dis. Agency Crown Land Office, Bytown, 10th February, 1845. Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter bearing date the 23d ult., signed by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Bouthillier; and beg to inform you that the information contained in the first part thereof has been conveyed to the party for whom it was intended. I beg to draw your attention to the following part of that letter, which was addressed to me:—

"Although I continue to address you as Agent, you are, I presume, aware that measures are in progress to name another person in your place; but I cannot state the precise time of his appointment." This official information—the first I have received in relation to the part of the Executive to dismiss me from the office of resident Agent for the sale of Crown Lands, has created in me some surprise, as I have discharged the duties thereof from its institution to the present time, without having done or being charged with any act to incapacitate me for the office. That the Executive has the power to act as the above mentioned letter intimates to me, cannot be denied; but I have been impressed with the opinion that such a course is never pursued in any case without a cause and that if any was supposed to exist, the party charged would be favoured with a statement of it, in order that he might reply on his just defence, or excuse himself. If no decision has been come to by the Executive, a submissive of this letter to the Governor in Council may, probably, afford an opportunity for justice being done. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, G. B. LYON, Esq., Bytown.

To the Hon. D. B. Papineau, Commissioner of Crown Lands. This letter was not replied to until the 6th of April, when Mr. Lyon received the following letter from Government without any explanation:—

Crown Lands Department, Montreal, April 6th, 1845. Sir,—His Excellency, the Governor General in Council having been pleased to appoint John Durie, Esq., Agent for the disposal of Public Lands in the District recently under your charge, I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness to hand over to him all official documents in connection therewith, and I should be obliged by your affording him any information which it may be in your power to give, which might assist him in the performance of his duties. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, T. BOUTHILLIER.

G. B. Lyon, Esq., Bytown. On the 8th of April, four days after dismissal, comes the following explanation:—

Crown Lands Department, Montreal, April 8th, 1845. Sir,—I beg to transmit the following report of a Committee of the Honorable Executive Council, approved by His Excellency on the 4th instant.

"The Committee are of opinion that Mr. Lyon, by offering his services as a candidate for the representation of Bytown at the General Election in violation of the Law which declares him incapable of being elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, compelled the government to relieve him from his said office. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, H. B. PAPINEAU, Esq., Bytown.



HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1845.

THE MOVEMENT.

In a preceding column we have given some extracts from the London Correspondence of the British Colonist. They are precious jewels, and we recommend them to the attention of our readers. It would appear that the degrading and reproachful epithets of "Rabble," "Mob," and "Mobocracy," are about to vanish from the vocabulary of honest intelligent men. The people of France, in the late elections, have behaved with a propriety and wisdom which entitle them to universal respect. They have set an example worthy of imitation, and a few more specimens of such conduct will wipe the blot from Nature's brow, and place the Government of nations where it should be; in the people who pay for it, and whose lives and labour make the nations. The Government of monied Aristocracies is passing away, and a very few years will exhibit the "great fact," that the people are fully competent to the management of their own affairs. It will certainly be a great release to the Nobility of Wealth, who have so long been sweating and toiling in the "oppressive atmosphere of Politics" for the exclusive benefit of the unscrupulous rabble. A formidable movement is now forming on the subject of the franchise. It is to be headed by Richard Cobden, and in all probability will end in universal suffrage and the permanent establishment of popular Government in Britain: If such men as Cobden and Hume had the management of the national affairs, they would, perhaps, soon discover a method of balancing the income and expenditure. Hume is a good calculator—the question is very simple, and admits of only one solution, and backed by a large amount of industrious intelligence, we have little doubt that the secret, of fifty-two millions sterling annually, being two little to support the British Government, would soon be made known. Should the people of France so far forget themselves as to betray their own interest, and fix an additional stigma on human nature by dissolving or unscrupulous conduct, it must be through the designing villainy of some aristocratic scoundrel. They have but one common interest, and while they remain united that interest is secure. They will not err intentionally, and the thousand instances where the industrious and confiding multitude, have been victimized by the treachery of soulless vagabond aristocrats, who have assumed the character of popular demagogues for the purpose of raising the popular cause, should sufficiently warn them against all attempts to lead them to outrage or impracticable measures. No stratagem is too wicked to be adopted by the Oppressors of mankind, to enable them to retain their ungodly ascendancy. They have brought thousands of good men to the scaffold for treason, which themselves invented; they have set fire to cities and produced civil convulsions for the purpose of degrading the people, and thereby increasing their own despotic ascendancy.

At this moment an attempt of this vicious description is being made upon the infant liberty of Canada. We learn from the Montreal Correspondent of the Colours Star, that the Upper Canada Tories are uniting with the Hon. Louis-Joseph Papineau in the prospect of upsetting the Baldwin Administration. The question is to be a repeal of the Union of the two Provinces.—Mr. Papineau may or may not be sincere in this agitation. We were sorry when we heard that he had obtained a seat in the Legislative Assembly, and still sorer when we understood that the Radicals were giving him an uncontested seat. His agitation at present is highly impulsive and suspicious, still he may be sincere. But one thing is certain the Tories of Upper Canada do not care one farthing about a repeal of the Union, only in the hope that it would enable them to trample the people of Upper Canada as they have done in times past. They do not love Mr. Papineau. At the late elections the Tories of Toronto in their public speeches branded Mr. Baldwin as a traitor, and everything that was evil, merely on account of his alleged intimacy with Mr. Papineau; but they would not unite with Mr. Papineau; they would league with Lacluer, if they could only hope to upset the present Ministry, and re-instate themselves in power. We feel some reluctance in pointing the finger of scorn, or directing the popular reprobation against particular individuals, but love of freedom and Canadian prosperity, induces us to say to the people of Canada that every Tory who joins Mr. Papineau ought to be regarded as a traitor to his country. Mr. Papineau was not a singer, but his associate Tories are uniting publicly with one whom they secretly detest, for the most nefarious purposes, and ought, therefore, to be made objects of public infamy.

What ever they may say about the advantage of repealing the Union of the Provinces, and re-establishing a Parliament at Kingston or Toronto, the real object of Toryism is to establish a dominant Church—or rather, such as has governed Ireland, and such as must eventually produce the same appalling curse which is now exhibited in Ireland. We trust that the prompt and upright character of the men who are now entrusted with the management of our Colonial Legislation, and the superior intelligence of a large majority of our industrious colonists, will, with the blessing of heaven, be sufficient to frustrate the wicked, dark machinations of the ungodly, and prevent our common country from ever again being brought under the withering domination of Toryism.

We have in our advertising columns today inserted notices of two very extensive Auction Sales of Farm Stock, Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c., &c. One in the township of Ellice, the other in the town of Stratford. Attention to the Advertisements may be of advantage to farmers and to the public in general, as the amount of property to be disposed of is large and consists of a great variety.

The Mary Ann of Goderich arrived on Sunday with a Cargo of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., from Detroit.

"We now call heaven and earth to witness."

A FEW THOUGHTS UPON IRELAND.

We are not aware that Universal History contains in its extensive range, any country or nation presenting the same anomalous character as the history of Ireland presents for the last hundred years. It is admitted to be a fertile country, to be a beautiful country, and to be a healthy country. The inhabitants have proved themselves to be clever, shrewd, active men, both able and willing to work. They have scattered themselves almost over the globe, not in search of ease or idleness, but in search of work; and a very large proportion of the labour of Europe and America has been performed by them. In literature, statesmanship, oratory and professional talents, they will bear a fair comparison with other countries of Europe. And yet, wretched Ireland has been and is now the most unhappy nation of the earth. There must exist either in the people or in the government. There is a certain difference or peculiarity of character belonging to the inhabitants of every country. But the passions and dispositions of the human family are essentially the same, and the peculiar characteristics of the different nations are supposed to result in a great measure from the peculiar forms of their government, religion and social institutions; and in no single instance can it be shown that nations belonging to the same variety of the species, have naturally exhibited that difference of character which distinguish the inhabitants of Scotland from the inhabitants of Ireland. It must therefore have arisen from external circumstances,—the chief of which are civil government and religious institutions.

Scotland and Ireland are nominally under the same government, that is, they are both under British Government, and this is a foreigner, or a grossly ignorant man, might suggest the peculiar characteristics of the different nations are supposed to result in a great measure from the peculiar forms of their government, religion and social institutions; and in no single instance can it be shown that nations belonging to the same variety of the species, have naturally exhibited that difference of character which distinguish the inhabitants of Scotland from the inhabitants of Ireland. It must therefore have arisen from external circumstances,—the chief of which are civil government and religious institutions.

Ireland is a Roman Catholic country, with an Episcopal Church. Her Colleges, Schools, Institutions, and Laws, are Episcopal. Her Judges and all the Administrators of her Laws, were, till recently, altogether, and even now, are chiefly Episcopalians. She has been, and is now governed by a mere handful of Orangemen. She believes that a part of the oath of Orangemen is to wash their hands in Papist blood; this is certainly not true, but the falsehood does not alter the effect. She believes, and consequently acts, as if it were true. She is a nation alienated by the British Government as an alien and her conduct has been the result of that treatment. The Government of Ireland has been a series of systematic attempts to swamp her Celtic nationality, but the intention has signally miscarried. Insult and injury naturally beget a spirit of resistance; that resistance has now assumed the character of deep-rooted hatred and implacable revenge. The system of misgovernment has been too long perpetrated; it has gradually and totally insensibly, the physician has aggravated the malady till it has gone beyond his own skill—but the responsibility rests upon the physician. This is Ireland as she is.

We said some time since, that the Editor of the United Irishman should be taken up and treated for insanity. It is now too late. The fact of John Mitchell being mad or otherwise, is now no question of importance as regards the fate of Ireland. He has succeeded in convincing a large multitude of his countrymen that he is sane and that his views are correct, and on this faith they are prepared to fight; therefore the government has just the alternatives of repealing the Union, or of slaughtering the people. In the present alarming crisis, it is folly to ask what the effects of Repeal will be on the nation. From the fact that in the close of last century, the Irish Rebellion was produced by the corrupt government of an Irish parliament, it might be safely asserted that a repeal of the Union will operate as a panacea to the miseries of Ireland. But that is not the question. The people believe that this measure is just equal to a redress of all their grievances; and the question is, "will it prevent a massacre?" Perhaps it will, and at all events in such an appalling crisis, it is worthy of a trial. Perhaps the extensive change in the elective franchise, effected by Catholic emancipation and the Reform Bill, might render a parliament in College Green more popular than it was in 1798. There is a greater amount of knowledge in the world now than was at that period; and though the rancour of Orangemen and Ribbonism is as just as bitter as ever, and will continue so unless both parties mutually agree to relinquish such silly notions. Still it is to be hoped that the progress of intelligence is rapidly hastening such a glorious consummation. One thing is certain, that the attempt of the law to go to the man, will always be productive of evil, unless it is a violation of the law of justice.

Besides, Repeal may prevent a massacre, but the massacre will not prevent Repeal, as may be inferred from the following extract from a letter, written by one of the leading Peers of Ireland, who is no friend to the movement of John Mitchell:—

"For my own part I do now make this most solemn declaration of my unalterable determination, then, if the granting of Repeal is to be delayed until after an EXPRESSION OF OPINION—such as I strongly apprehend the government has in view—I will then if I survive the awful trial, protest that the tender of it, if then made, has come too late."

"We now call heaven and earth to witness."

ness the purity of our affection the firmness of our loyalty and the sincerity of our allegiance, to our beloved Queen Victoria—that we can only wish to obtain the restoration of our just rights of which we have been robbed by the basest means force, fraud, bribery, and perfidy—that we desire to achieve the legislative and judicial independence of this country and to preserve its connection with Great Britain—and that we are anxious to effect those objects by peaceful and moral agencies, sanctioned by the law and the constitution. But if the government should in order to defeat these our just and reasonable demands, dare commit an aggression on the lives and liberties of Her Majesty's Irish subjects, and force them, in self-defence, into armed insurrection, we will the connection between these countries be imperilled—run will the very throne of Her Majesty be placed in jeopardy. Deeply anxious, therefore, for the security of both I raise my voice as a Peer of Ireland, and solemnly warn the government that by this themselves violating the constitution—they will be guilty, as well of treason against Her Majesty, as of treason against the people—the foundation of her power.

"The moment Lord Clarendon draws the sword—springs the blood of that remnant of a suffering people, who still survive a reckless, inhuman, and heartless policy—that sword will not be sheathed except with the triumph of popular victory or with the utter extinction of the people of Ireland. We have afforded to the nations of the earth a precedent of the marvelous fortune with which we have endured centuries of oppression; and we would then prove to them that military despotism has no terrors for us, and that we have equal courage to prefer death to serfdom; nor shall any nation hereafter, by our example, so long consent to be treated as vile slaves."

I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully, T. M. RAY, Esq., Sec. &c.

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A MAN HANGED?

If you have not, then you have not seen the most revolting illustration of social depravity that disgraces modern times. You can imagine the reckless banditti musing up their forces to assail and assassinate the innocent and unwary who may happen to cross their dreary path.—This is social depravity. But the banditti are wild men—they neither fear God nor regard man—they recognize no law—they profess wickedness, and they practice it,—plunder is the avowed object of their lives, therefore their profession, motives, and actions are consistent. You can imagine the hellish incendiary awakening the destructive malignity of his depraved associates, and with soul as black as the midnight darkness with which they are enveloped, look on with demonic gratification and fiendish delight, while the innocent slumbers are consumed amid the flames of their own cabin,—this is social depravity. But the incendiary has become a monster, the nobler feelings of humanity have no residence in his brain,—he is exclusively under the dominion of the worst and strongest feeling of the animal mind. He is the helpless, hopeless slave of RYANSON. You have read of war, or of mutual feelings of these armies would be to join in some kind of social intercourse or friendly amusement. In these circumstances, and under this feeling, one individual atom of this great multitude, called a commander, or a general, or a colonel, or some other mysterious and unmeaning name, gives the order that the battle is to commence, and immediately these two large armies begin to kill each other in the name of God! You may shut your eyes for a short space till the Destroyer has passed over,—till the carnage is completed,—and then look again upon the field; it is red with blood; and headless men, and legless men, and armless men,—and lifeless murdered men are creeping, wretching or sleeping in that blood! And there are lowly and suffering and living, heartless men are looking on the sad and mournful wreck, with feelings as dead as the blood that is on their swords, and with souls as cold as the sword which the blood stains. This is war! This is social depravity on a large scale!

But an army is a concentration of the dregs of vice, ignorance, and licentiousness of a whole nation; a congregation of the offences of immorality from every town and village of the empire. There must be a few respectable men in it to cement and keep the loose materials together, but as a whole, it is a mass of dissolute vice and depravity; and its only influence is to scatter immorality over the country, not to exterminate it. They are bound firm together by the ties of mutual fear; and each one is afraid to desert from his officers, but they dread the treachery and want of principle among themselves. And though the battle commences with a thrill of shuddering reluctance, slaughter is their trade, and all feelings of sympathy and cowardice soon become absorbed by the desire of self preservation, and the spirit of emulation in their profession, and as in all other pursuits, the greater the progress the greater the energy; increased success calls for increased exertion, and thus the work of death proceeds. These are the secrets of war, and they in some measure account and apologize for the social depravity exhibited on the battle-field.

You must next imagine a poor isolated human creature with an unfavourable complexion of his face; a part and parcel of those, wretched dispositions which create the false glory of the battlefield, but who was not fortunate enough to bring his evil propensities under the sanction of law by joining the army. To use a Yankee expression, he murdered on his own hook. Either to gratify the despotic passion of revenge, or through the influence of that passion which the law sells for the purpose of making men mad, he was compelled to do on a small smuggling scale what the soldier does as a profession and wholesale principles. He murdered somebody; and for this kind of clandestine practice without a license, the good, sober, moral, and intelligent community have determined to murder him. Poor unfortunate! Had he put on a red coat and a horse-hair cap, the government would have furnished him with buff belts and a sword and fire-lock, and plenty of ammunition.—And thus equipped and accoutred, had he rushed to the field of glory! he might have had his destructive propensities gratified to any extent; he might have revelled, and waded, and wretched through blood—pure innocent human blood; and had he been disposed to dance in it, the government would have furnished the music gratis.—The greater the carnage the greater the glory. And had he gratified his destructiveness to a heroic extent; had he sent a whole multitude of unprepared immortal souls to their eternal doom, his country would have gratefully rewarded him with a monument. But poor unfortunate wretch! he possessed the dispositions that might have made a successful and renowned warrior, but he lacked either the good fortune or the courage to bring them to the proper market, and by his cowardice or bad luck, he is doomed to an ignominious death—a public execution. The money which would have raised a monument to the memory of his thousand murders, must now be expended on ropes, scaffolds and hangmen, to transport him scientifically into eternity, for the moral edification of his fellow countrymen! Poor, frail, erring humanity! The fatal moment arrives; there is a hammer, boiling, fitting and fixing with meekness; a bustle and business-like hurrying to and fro among the officials, and a visible anxiety reaching and moving the whole community. You would suppose that some great mechanical movement, or some social revolution was about to be introduced; but alas! alas! all this bustling and restless anxiety are only preparations for convulsively and wretchedly tearing asunder the soul and body of an unfortunate fellow-creature. The apparatus is completed—scientifically completed: a large multitude of men, women and children surround the attractive spot; the towering tier is led forth to the scaffold, and all eyes are intently riveted upon him; the anxiety of the crowd is deepened, and a slow murmur of commiseration is breathed by the thousand voices. The rope is carefully and cautiously adjusted according to the most approved principles of surgery; the murmur of the crowd becomes more audible. Every human being in that dense crowd possesses feelings, passions and dispositions essentially the same as those of the unhappy victim, and therefore there is a chord of sympathy in every bosom. They are assembled merely to see how the eternal principle of life will behave when wrung wrenchedly and forcibly from the clay tenement. This is the assembly. But in all that vast assemblage, there rises not one angry passion; there pants not one feeling of revenge. There is a sympathy, a sober solemnity in all minds. The dispositions of the murdering banditti, or the malignant incendiary, or of the atrocious battle-field exist not in that multitude.—Prayers are said, and hymns are sung, and an attempt is kindly—but we think profanely—made to hallow the horrid tragedy with the solemnity of religion. And amid all this cool, calm, deliberation—this spirit of sympathy and this kindly feeling—the fatal signal is given, and the doomed wretch is pitched into eternity as systematically as the thoughtless boy pitches the frog from the balanced lath. A cold, involuntary shudder of horror darts like electricity through ten thousand nervous systems, in answer to a few convulsive struggles from the murdered man—and all is over! This is the climax of social depravity. But that instinctive shudder which passed through the crowd meant something. It was the opinion of nature on the sacred value of human life. It was the living voice of God, speaking through the work of his own hands. You may call it "mawkish sensibility" if you please, but it is the decree of the Eternal, and only the repeated exhibitions of refined savagism can ever set it aside. We will return to the subject in our next.

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A GIGANTIC LIBEL.

A rather curious illustration of the absurdity of the Libel Law has lately occurred in Montreal. Some time last fall an intimation was handed in to the Transcript Office, to the effect that a Mrs. Farndon of some place had been delivered of twins, it was signed "G. Farndon," Mr. McDonald of the Transcript was in all probability ignorant, and as careless about the *how* and *where* of Mrs. Farndon as ourselves; but as a matter of course he took it for granted that there was such a woman, and that the intimation was from her husband. It was a hoax, however, and Mrs. Farndon had not twins at that time, and so soon as Mr. McDonald was made aware of the fact he expressed his regret and apologized by explaining the matter. He even displayed much greater anxiety and put himself to a great deal of more trouble and expense than we think was necessary. But notwithstanding all this the offended Mrs. Farndon brought an action against Mr. McDonald for One Thousand pounds worth of her character, such was her own estimate of the value of her reputation, but the Jury being men of the economy school valued it at only one twentieth part of that sum and allowed her fifty pounds. Now we want to know what these Fifty Pounds were given for; what part of her body or business had required fifty pounds worth of repairing in consequence of the accident. Had the present case been a lively, buzzed old maid, who had been once before huzum that the action was brought as a sort of modest means of bringing herself into notice—a kind of round-about way of expressing her regret that the story of the twins was not true. But believing Mrs. Farndon to be a married woman the proceedings are altogether inexplicable; only as a strong instance of the absurdity of the Law of Libel. A money compensation for wounded feelings is an insult on our already degraded humanity. It is like pleasing a hurt child with a toy.

ET Peter the Great, while serving his apprenticeship as a ship builder in one of the large ports of England, was established to see so many docked, well-dressed men daily walking about the docks and harbours, he enquired how they lived, and on being told that most of them were Lawyers, exclaimed, "Lawyers! why there are just two Lawyers in all Russia, and I intend to hang one of them as soon as I get home!" We have no great inclination to hang them, but we seldom roomed them. Yet seeing that the present state of society requires such men, and being always willing to recognize merit, and to do justice to it; we do recommend the attention of our Honor readers to the Card of J. Lewis, Esq., Solicitor and Conveyancer, &c., which appears in our columns to-day. We do not pretend to be a judge of legal talent, but from what we know of Mr. Lewis, we think we are justified to recommend him as a Gentleman of steady and able business habits, and possessed of a large share of moral integrity—which is certainly a tolerable character for a Lawyer. In regard to his professional qualifications we need only say that after having taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Yale College, Mr. Lewis has served his apprenticeship in the Office of the Hon. Robert Baldwin, and has obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Law from the University of King's College, Toronto. In the meantime, persons wishing to consult Mr. Lewis are requested to call at Mr. Galt's Office, Lighthouse street.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The Steamer Hibernia arrived at New York on Saturday at 1 o'clock, p. m., in fourteen days from Liverpool. She brings us London and Liverpool papers of May 13. She brought two passengers from Liverpool to Halifax, forty to New York, and six from Halifax to New York.

IRELAND.

Ireland was less tumultuous. The Judges have appointed the 30th of May and the 1st of June, for the trial of Mr. Mitchell.

The Jury in these cases was struck; it is not improbable that, if convicted, Mr. Mitchell may take his case to the House of Lords, inasmuch as the Deputy Sheriff was unwilling to give a solemn assurance that the names and numbers on the cards prepared for the ballot corresponded with those set forth in the Sheriff's books.

The United Irishmen of this day, in allusion to the two juries struck to try the case of O'Brien and Meagher, state that there are only three Catholics there.

The Confederates had a great meeting in Kilkenny, the town of cats, and Meagher, Meagher, and Duffy made very violent speeches in utter temporary forgetfulness of the "gagging act." It is said by parties who ought to be well informed that for the present, at least, the repealers have determined that the council of 300 shall not be called together, induced by the proclamation of Lord Clarendon. The determination has the concurrence of the Confederates as well as of the "moral repealers."

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—It was said, in very well informed quarters in the metropolis, on Thursday, that the approaching royal visit to Scotland, Ireland, will be taken by the way. Much confidence is felt in the loyalty of the mass of the Irish people. Some recent circumstances have proved that; and, as the Queen has no personal fear of danger, it is deemed not at all unlikely that the reaction, since the "battle of Limerick," will by this royal manifestation of good will, become a permanent feeling of attachment. The visit is said to be positively fixed for July. Her Majesty will first visit Carton, the seat of the Duke of Leinster.

The potato crop is believed to be very abundant. A bill has appeared on only a few very limited places.

The name of Mr. W. S. O'Brien has been struck off the roll of the magistracy in the county of Limerick.

FRANCE.

In the National Assembly, on the 6th, the President having observed that the majority of the members had been admitted, and that the Assembly might proceed to elect its President, a desultory discussion arose relative to the duration of its functions, and it was finally agreed that they should be limited to one month.

Nine tables for the scrutineers were then brought in, and the following results were obtained:—

M. BUCHER.....390
M. TANGY.....385
M. RUCART..... 91
M. Bucher was then proclaimed President.

On the 8th inst., the president took the chair, at half-past one o'clock, after which, M. Garnier Pages ascended the tribune to deliver his statement relative to the financial position of the country. He declared that the recent revolution had saved the country from bankruptcy, and declared that whoever succeeded him would find the finances in a better position than he had received them.

On the 9th instant the session was opened at 20 minutes past 11, and at ten minutes past 12 the committee charged with reporting on the constitution of the interim Government took their places.

M. Peupin reporter of the committee, commenced by stating that two principal propositions had been made. The first was to appoint a committee of five representatives who should name the ministers and direct the government. The second was to name directly by ballot, the ministry individually with a president of a cabinet without a portfolio: this entire cabinet to form an executive council responsible to the Assembly.

The report concluded in favor of the latter proposition. The Assembly proceeded to the ballot. The result was as follows:—

For the Ministry to be appointed by an executive committee..... 411
For the Ministry to be appointed by the Chamber direct..... 385
Maj..... 36

On the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock, the President took the chair. A ballot for members of the Government then commenced which gave the following result:—

Number of voters..... 794
Absolute majority..... 398
Arago..... 735
Garnier Pages..... 716
Marie..... 709
Lamaritine..... 643
Lemur Rollin..... 453

The five members quired majority of the Executive Council.

The nomination to the fall of Lami that he believed, he nearly the lowest of the common Journalists of his country assigned. The pride he expressed should be named Arago was, on the one, and to him, votes of nearly the

There have been a people having a year against Austria, unwilling to take, however, as stated by the press

The Piedmontese contains a letter from last, which states that the persons of 1 associated to the remained, except Cardinal Maurina. I never over all terms question of war. Al of the Cardinals, we read to the public on Saturday, after the following declared to fill 2nd. War shall be for 18. A combat took place between the Austrian and the other powers of the St. ana. The Austrian from Rome. The conjunction with the Bishops re-acted the declared war against

A report against I Roke, repeating his revoked his declaration, the people had passed from his to him under restraint in

AUSTRIA Our letters from the the whole right Verona as far as P. Chastellier and the in four several places the morning of the 14 ed and wounded 41 A combat took place between the Austrian and the other powers of the St. ana. The Austrian from Rome. The conjunction with the Bishops re-acted the declared war against

Among the killed in law to Maria. A coin argents had been taken they were tried to death. They were

ROME DISTRICT The Hon. S. B. his opponent as J. t.riet Court, and has of his office. We el that we are pleased our opinion of Mr. 1 duct has been given, it is a citizen. We must deplore that on perly should ever agustion of high public time it is but justice say; that the moral is the only of made to it as he is a to be highly com duties of his office w ty.

We cannot blame their course in this they acted from a big choice they made—right in sacrificing i tensity of their own efficiency of a ver partment. They ce could to fill the office man of high standing Penitentiary; and the favour of the Reform was a utmost diffic rior of sufficient sta although a salary of is attached to it.—Th

A short time since we were busily engaged; Government, the abus treated and countenan Penitentiary; and the Committee of Enqui to investigate the el the Hon. Adam Fe Thomas, of Hamilton, Editor of the Globe an men.—[Vic. Chronic

Notwithstanding th recrimination made by th Radical" administrati Tory office seekers, controllable, but it a are made of.—[Vic.

ANALYSIS OF A FEW pint of ale, we find it ferent parts—spirit, y matter. By the appli degree of heat, and th first may be separated by the application of a second water can be d in shape of vapour. I component part of the tom of the vessel. N of average quality, we which two oz. are al conund that this com quality, else why are most desirable. Ther pint of ale 16 oz. of wt